VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 1005.1

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEUNESDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TERANNY IN FRANCE. Panis, November 17.—The manifestations regarding the coup d'état of December 2d are for-

bidden throughout France. The material of the Temps has been seized

by the police, and its publication suspended. REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

Madrid, November 17 .- The Republicans are gaining strength in Seville and Cadiz.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND. London, November 15.—The elections absorb the attention of all classes. Little business C. P. Townsond, J. G. D.; J. T. Jordan and will be done this week. Sanguine Liberals W. J. Berwick, G. S.; H. S. Kerr, pro tem. estimate that Gladstone will have one hundred | G. P. and thirty majority in the next House.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND. LONDON, November 17 .- There is great excitement, but little violence, attending the elections. The Liberals gain six members in forty-one constituencies that have been re-

The King of Siam is dead. FRANCE.

LONDON, November 15 .- The prosecution by the French government of parties who promated a subscription for one of the victims of State. the coup detat of the second of December has resulted in the conviction of sevaral journalists and others, all of whom have been heavily fined, and additionally punished by the suspension of their civil rights. The decision of the court in these cases causes much popular indignation in Paris, and symptoms of unusual agitation have appeared. The police and military authorities of the city are taking extraordinary precautions against disturbance.

PRUSSIA. BERLIN, November 14.—Count Von der Gottz, the Prussian Ambaesador at Paris, has resigned. Von Werther, the present Minister to Austria, has been appointed to fill the va-

The Prussian budget was submitted to the Diet to-day. Baron Von der Heydt, Finance Minister, in his remarks, said the financial difficulties of Prussia are merely transitory, and that the position of affairs in Europe was favorable to the preservation of peace. Nothing of official character has yet been made public or submitted to the Diet with reference to the umpireship of King William on the question of claims of the United States upon Great Britain for depredations committed by the Alabama. SOUTH AMERICA.

London, November 15 .- South American mails bring the following intelligence from

Paraguayan sources: A battle took place at Villeta on the 24th of September, where Lopez was strongly entrenched with all his forces. The allies attacked his position, but were repulsed by an ambuscade which had been laid in the woods. The Brazili in loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.

After this defeat the allied army went into camp at Palmes. There they were constantly harassed by Paraguayan guerrillas, who frequently cut off the supplies and interrupted mmunication. The Brazilian iron-clads had bombarded Angostura, but without effect. It was surmised that a revolt had broken out in the Argentine Confederation against President Sarmiento.

BISMARCK. BERLIN, November 17.—Bismarck resumes his functions in December.

ANOTHER ERUPTION. NAPLES, November 17 .- Mount Vesuvius is

in a violent eruption. WASHINGTON.

SOUTHERN FORTS-BIVER AND HARBOR EXPENSES

VISORS-GRANT-ALABAMA AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, November 17 .- The chief engineer of the army reports that the restoration of the forts on the Southern seacoast continnes, and a large portion of the defences at New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile, have been placed in condition for use. He asks an appropriation of six hundred and forty-four thousand dollars for forts on the Southern coast, and one bundred thousand for Fort Monroe; also for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The aggregate asked for rivers and harbors is six and a half millions. The Quartermaster-General states that his

expenditure through the year has been six and a half millions.

The payments of Southern railroads towards the settlement of their accounts to the close of September last had amounted to four millions, while the total debt of the roads is \$85,000,000. Sixteen roads have paid in full. Of the total amount unpaid nearly two-thirds is the debt of four roads in Tennessee.

Admiral Farragut has been detached from the European squadron, and been placed on waiting orders.

The following revenue supervisors have been appointed: Alexander Fullerton for Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia; W. T. Bennett for North and South Carolina.

The Star says that McCulloch has determined to appoint Jos. R. West for Louisiana,

and John Olney for Illinois.

General Grant will visit Boston and other Atlantic cities before returning.

All the disposable mounted recruits at Carlisle Barracks have been ordered West to fight the Indians.

Evarts decides that if liquor is redistilled to obtain some other artirle than proof spirits, it is liable to the tax on distilled spirits; if it has not reached the grade of proof spirits and is redistilled to bring it to that grade, it is not liable to the tax; whether the article is distilled twice in the same still or in different ones, it makes no difference in regard to the

liability to the tax. A special to the New York Times says that Mesars. Clift and Prince, Republican members of Congress from Georgia, called at army headquarters to-day to represent the condition of things in that State. They report that there was no protection at many of the polls for loyal men at the recent election, and that no fair expression of the people can be had at the election for Congressmen in February without the presence of additional troops.

## Affairs in Florida.

TALLAHABSEE, FLA., November 17 .- The circular of the Unterrified Tiger Committee, published to-day, endorses and recommends Colonel William M. Saunders as the people's candidate for the Forty-first Congress, as a representative man of his race, and of the people of the South. Saunders takes the stump at once. The difficulty between Governor Reed and

Lieutenant-Governor Gleason continues.

Condensed News by Telegraph. Attorney-General Evarts has decided that eight hours' work entitles all government laborers to the same compensation as when ten

hours constituted the day's work. At the late annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the old directors were re-elected.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. M., of South Carolina.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons, of South Carolina, met at twelve o'clock M. yesterday, at Masonic Hall, Deputy Grand Master James Conner, presiding.

The roll of Lodges was called, and the following grand officers were found to be present: James Conner, D. G. M.; S. A. Durham, G. S. W.; James McCullough, G. J. W.; H. W. Shroder, G. T.; R. S. Bruns, G. S.; S. W. Maurice ard E. H. Blake, S. G. D.; J. W. Angel and

The Deputy Grand Master announced that business of a private and pressing nature, coupled with a prolonged absence from the State, prevented the attendance of G. M. Jas. L. Orr, and the presentation of the annual address. In briefly reviewing the Masonic year he congratulated the craft on their progress, and the renewed interest taken in the order as well as on the present flourishing condition of the craft-this being the largest communication of the Grand Lodge ever held in this

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Deputy Grand Master be requested to write his remarks for publica with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

On motion, it was R solved, That the reading of the minutes o vious communication be dispensed with,

On motion, it was Resolved, That all Master Masons in good standing be allowed to be present at this com-

The report of Brother B. Rush Campbell, Grand Lecturer, was then read.

On motion of Brother P. G. M., Henry Buist the following resolution was then adopted: Resolved, That in view of the condition of the craft throughout the State, and the necessity of uniformity of work in the jurisdiction, the office of R. W. Grand Lecturer be continued for the president and the continued for the condition of the c ued for the ensuing Masonic year, and that Brother B. Rush Campbell be appointed to fill said office at the same salary as that heretofore received by him, and that the Grand Lecturer be instructed to report more in detail the con-dition of each Lodge, and the efficiency of its

The following regular committees were ap-pointed by the Deputy Grand Master: On Treasurer's Looks—Brothers Bartlett, An-

On Dispensations—Brothers W. J. Bowick, C.

On Dispensations—Brothers W. J. Bowick, C. M. Miller, A. S. Davenport.
On By-Laws—Brothers J. J. Newberry, V. D. V. Jamieson, A. J. Lumpkin.
On Grievancos—Brothers W. K. Blake, L. Dantzler, C. E. Bell.
On Mileaze and per diem—Brothers J. H. Hadgins, E. M. Seabrook, R. M. Hamer.
On Grand Secretary's Report—Brothers G. L. Buist. E. H. Bates, W. W. Felder.
On Grand Lecturer's Report—Brothers T. W. Slawson, W. M. Foster, W. W. Moore.

Brother Bruns, G. S., read a communication from the Magnolia Cemetery Company, calling attention to the condition of the Grand Lodge burial ground, which was referred to the fol-

lowing committee : Bros. G. H. Walter, Charles Inglesby, and R. S. Duryea. On motion, an amendment proposed to the constitution at the last communication was adopted, fixing the time for the election of officers hereafter at twelve M. on the second day of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge. [The election will, therefore, take

place to-day, at twelve M.] An amendment to strike out article 91 of the constitution of the Grand Lodge and insert a substitute, as proposed at the last annual communication, was not adopted.

Brother Buist then presented the constitution of the Masonic Mutual Insurance Company, of South Carolina, which, on motion ATLEOADS-FARRAGUT-SUPER- was referred to a special committee, as follows: chester and McLure.

The Lodge was then called off until seven

The Grand Lodge was called on at seven o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Maso lie Lotteries report ed that, in their opinion, the establishment of

following Lodges: Tyre Lodge and Continental Lodge, Charleston; Oliver Lodge, Orangeburg; Batesville Lodge, Batesville; Watson Lodge, Edgefield; Belton Lodge, Anderson; Cheroke Lodge, Spartanburg; Hampton Lodge, Edgefield; Lydia Lodge, Darlington; Fair Play Lodge, Oconce; Cross Keys Lodge, Union; Salem Lolge, Sumter.

A letter was received and read from M. W. G. M. James L. Orr, regretting his inability to be present at this communication, thanking the fraternity for the expression of their confidence and respect in electing him for three successive terms to the office of Grand Master, and respectfully declining a re-election. The committee on the will of Brother Jame

Raskey reported, recommending that the will be forwarded to the Ordinary's office of Richland County, and there put on file. Adopted and committee discharged.

The committee on the Grand Treasurer's books reported favorably, and that they found his books in perfect order. Adopted. The Grand Treasurer read his report, which

was adopted. The Committee on the Grand Lecturer's re port reported favorably thereon, and expressed their appreciation of the value of his service

to the fraternity. An amendment was proposed to article 160 of the constitution by inserting after "nearest Lodge," that 'members of said new Lodge have paid up all dues to their former Lodges; which was laid over under the rules until the

next annual communication. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That it be referred to a committee of five to devise some scheme by which the present hall can be enlarged, and report the

same during the present sess Referred to the following committee : Buist Covington, Walter, Smythe, Moses. Brother Inglesby moved that the Hall Com-

mittee be instructed to have the marble altar, now in the hall, properly erected and secured Adopted. A communication from several tenants of the

Grand Lodge, relative to rents, was, on motion reierred to the Hall Committee. The amendment to article 69 of the constitu-

THE ELECTION PROTEST.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

VEMBER 17.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-TUESDAY, NO-

[BEPORTED OFFICIALLY FOR THE NEWs.] Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Aldernen met in Council Chamber at eleven o'clock A. M. Present-The Mayor; Aldermen Potter, Lindstrom, Dereef, Cade, Olney, Honour, Whilden, Voigt, McKinlay, Marshall, Moore, Cunningham, Howard, Wall-fourteen members.

The Mayor announced a quorum. The proceedings of the previous day's session were read by the secretary, and, on motion, confirmed.

The Mayor stated that the first business in order was under the resolution of Alderman Whilden, adopted yesterday by this board, the examination of the ballots and returns, and after reading the resolution he announced his readiness to hear any motion or motions which might be made. Mr. Corbin said, before they proceeded with

the investigation, he desired to inquire as to the status of counsel; whether the examination of witnesses was to be conducted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or by the counsel for the parties before the board.

The Mayor read the first rule for the govern-

The Mayor read the first rule for the government of Council, which provided that "the examination and investigation shall be conducted by the board in a public manner," &c.

Mr. Corbin thought there was an inconsistency between first and second rules—the latter giving counsel the right of examination of witnesses, and the former the Board of Aldermen. He desired to know which was to prevail.

Mr. Miles said the answer was very simple. There were two things to be done. The examination of the record by law is done by the board; until that is done there was no case,

amination or the record by law is done by the board; until that is done there was no case, and no witnesses can be examined. When witnesses are to be examined them, of course, connsel would examine them.

Mr. Corbin said what he wished was to know

where the Board of Aldermen commenced and left off, and where the counsel commenced. The Mayor said the Board of Aldermen were about to commence verifying the returns and ballots, and will leave off as soon as they were certain they can declare who is elected. Alderman Moore asked if any member of the

Alderman Moore asked it any member of the board had the privilege of examining witnesses as well as the counsel.

The Mayor replied in the affirmative, and said that the first question before the board will be what action should be taken to examine the returns and the ballots.

Alderman Whilden asked the Mayor if he had have a three from any of the Boards of

ceived any returns from any of the Boards of Managers.

The Mayor said he had received fourteen re

turns, but no one return in accordance with the provisions of the law. He had received tourteen different returns from different Boards of Managers.

Alderman Whilden said he would like to know

Adderman which said he would have to know how, by whom and in what manner the returns were received.

The Mayor—These different returns came to me and I received them; nine of them, I think, on Wednesday night last, at different hours up to eleven o'clock; the remaining five came in through the next day; some in envelopes, some pot in envelopes. some not in envelopes, some sealed up and some not sealed. He believed they were mostly handed in by the chairmen of the different boards. He did not know them. Some he knew as members of the Boards of Managers, but others he did not identify.

Alderman Whilden-How were the ballots The Mayor-The ballots, as far as received, came the same way, through the very same parties. I cannot tell who brought them. Sometimes I knew the gentleman; sometimes I did not. Some of the boxes were sealed up; some were not.

Alderman Whilden—Have all the managers

returned the different ballots of the different The Mayor-I cannot say positively.

are thirtoen boxes in my office, two of which are empty. I have understood there are more boxes about the city.

Alderman Oiney—I move that the board produced the March of the city and a series of the city. ed to the Mayor's office and examine the bal-The Mayor—The ballots are to be examined

Alderman Olney -I move, then, that the returns and ballots be brought in the Council Cnamber.

returns to be brought in ?
Alder Whilden—Does the law provide that the Mayor shall make up the aggregate, or is there any aggregate made up? We are rather at a loss in this matter, and would like to have

the opinion of the City Attorney.

Mr. Barker submitted, on the part of the protestants, that they would object to the reception of any return which was not under seal according to the terms of the act. They Masonry was inexpedient, and contrary to the true principles and practices of Freemasonry.

Adopted. The Committee on Dispensations reported, scrutiny. That leaves the court open to receive such returns as have been enclosed to the following Lodges: Tyre Lodge and Continental such ballots as have been returned to the Mayor under seal by the proper custodians of those ballots. In making this statement the protestants did not waive the objection that there should have been one report from the managers under seal. We desire, he said, that this objection be taken down as made on the part of the pr testants, that there should have been one report in derivation of the managers to the Managers to the Managers to the Managers that the seal coming from the managers to the Mayor, and that there should have been the ballots corresponding to that report, likewise under seal, coming from the managers to the custody of the Mayor. It is palpable that there is no me return under seal which has been handed to the Mayor by the managers, and that there are ballots which have been returned to the Mayor which were not under seal. They were prepared next to consider what has been re-ceived by the Mayor, and how far the law has been complied with. According to their view, the next step for the board was to receive the

returns which have been made under seal, and to examine the ballots returned under seal. Mr. Corbin thought counsel on neither side Mr. Corbin thought counset on neither side had a right to proceed at that time. As he understood the resolution adopted yesterday, the board was to proceed to examine what yotes they had in their possession. How they should do this, or what value they gave to it, was a matter for the board to consider. But counsel on the other side had said that unless these returns come in a certain form, in an envelope sailed up and in separate returns the velope sealed up and in separate returns, the board should not declare them. He had invi-ted discussion upon this very point yesterday, but the counsel on the other side avoided it;

these points, however, cannot be staved off, and must be, sooner or later, decided.

The counsel had said the board could not receive the returns except they came in one sealed envelope. He knew of no such law. It was not in the statute under which the election was held. It was in no other statute. In fact they had no right to refer to any other statute. Counsel read the second section of the Municipal Election act, to prove that the Managers of Elections were appointed under the General Election law. These managers had organized under that law, and had conducted an election to which no one had object-ed. The Municipal Election law gave them new duties to perform, but regarded them as already organized and competent to perform

The speaker also took issue with the opposite counsel in regard to their position that the managers must make a united report. He said that there was not a word in the law to sustain such a position.

Counsel then proceeded to show that the

boards must of necessity make separate re-turns, and that it was impossible for the mana-gers of one precinct to verify the returns of

ence to the returns which were received by the Mayor in unsealed envelopes, but signed by the Board of Managers; that each board should have summed up their ballots, made their statement, and sent it to the Mayor in a sealed envelope.

Counsel on the other side had objected to

the reception of returns which did not come in a sealed envelope. This provision of the law was simply directory, not mandatory and vital. It was a simple omission on the part of the managers in making their returns, which would not affect their validity one jot or tittle. The Mayor says he has the returns, but says they did not come in a sealed envelope. The counsel for claimants say, it the wall transfer and it was in required. envelope. The counsel for claimants say, "though it was irregular it was in no way fatal." With these views he would leave the case, trusting the board would proceed to examine the returns and see what they came to. Mr. Barker followed in reply, saying he simply desired that their silence might not be taken as consent to the reception of loose returns unscaled, as the returns required by

taken as consent to the reception of loose returns unsealed, as the returns required by law. But it did constitute a valid and important preliminary objection, which it was necessary to notice, that there is no return in the possession of the Mayor, and that this board is officially notified of that fact. The board is officially notified that there is in the Mayor's possession certain reports coming from fourteen different persons, some of whom the Mayor himself does not know how to identify as the managers of those precincts. They come in to him irregularly, on different days and at different times, some sealed, others unsealed; some handed to him by persons whom he knew to be managers, and others by persons he did not know, and does not now know to be managers. They therefore objected at this stage of the proceeding to the Board of Aldermen committing itself to the examination of those loose reports and unsealed ballots as the examination of the return of the managers of the city election required by the managers of the city election required by the

act of 1808.

They would be prepared, when they had finished with this point, to go on to the reception of whatever is in the possession of the Mayor purporting to be returns or reports.

Counsel then proceeded to reply to the argument of counsel for always and argument of counsel for always are to respect to the argument of the counsel for always are to be a second for always are to be a second for always are to be a second for always are always are always as a second for alwa ment of counsel for claimants in reference to ment of counsel for claimants in reference to the action of the managers of the late elec-tion. He contended that their construction of the act was in accordance with those principles of common sense which address themselves to the most ordinary understanding. The very first section of the act under which they were sitting as a Board of Aldermen uses the singalar number in reference to the election, and makes the election a unit. It refers them directly to the charters of the city, and shows, at the very first step, that they were not to bind themselves in the consideration of questions of the legality of this election to the act

of 1868, but they were bound to refer to the charter of the city, and to the law which prevailed in reference to Municipal elections, preious to the act of 1868. The mode of procedure sanctioned by time and confirmed by custom becomes a prescriptive right, which the law recognizes as ab-solutely binding as the enactment of the Le-

gers proceeded under this law of the City of Charleston they would have met as a board proceeded to elect a chairman, been sworn un-der the election law to count the votes, and would have made their return through their chairman, or some one of their managers apchairman, or some one of their managers ap-pointed by them. There was nothing in the act which repeals that law or abrogates that custom. It was a matter of vital importance that the Board of Managers in conducting such election should meet as a board. They are mutual checks upon each other. Their presence at the counting of all the votes is essential to the liberty of the people. In such

course there was less opportunity for fraud partisanship. and partisanship.

He contended that if the law of 1868 contemplated that the managers should meet in various parts of the city and count, at their various parts of the votes of their different prediscretion, the votes of their discretion, the votes of their discretions, it would have sail so. But it expressly says to the contrary. The Board of Managers are required to make a report of the wholmumber of votes east, and they must come together in order to make such a report. The board were bound to see that all the due solemitted in the overall state of the waysars, the nities in the organization of the managers, the counting of the bailots, and the making of returns, have been observed in the processes of the recent election, and that none of the es-sential requirements of the law, which constitute the safeguards of the liberties of the people, have been disregarded. If the ballots do not accompany the returns, they could not proceed in the performance of their duty as scrutinizers of the election. Or if they had not the ballots with the returns, they were bound to reject the returns as impossible of examination. He contended, also, that they were bound to reject every box which has not were bound to reject every box which has not come to them sealed, or so secured that by

tracing its history they could be assured that no possible change had taken place in the con-Counsel after citing anthorities in reference to the sacrelness of the ballot, and the vigi-lance with which it has ever been guarded in this country, said that if the board come to the conclusion that the managers of this election were never organized according to law; did not act as the law required them to act, under the sanction of each other's presence and con-trol, in the counting of votes and in the making up of their return, in the transmission of those returns with the ballots; that the defects and violations of law is sufficient ground without going further to arrest their progress in the trial and decisions of this case; that, in consequence of these omissions and violations of law, and departures from the essentials of the law, there has been no lawful election in the City of Charleston. He felt they would carry away with them the consciousness at least of away with them the consciousness at least of having performed their duty in accordance with their previous character as men of intelliwith their previous character as men of intelli-gence, as men who have acted in accordance

with the solemn sanction of their oaths. Mr. Chamberlain replied, commenting on the points raised in reference to the transmission of the returns. He understool the Mayor to have given official information that the returns of the late election had been transmitte by fourteen different hands, and that fourteen separate and independent returns had been made in envelopes, some scaled and some not scaled. But he did not understand him to say sealed. But he did not understand him to say that any ballots had been destroyed or were wanting, or that any of the boxes in the Mayor's office were empty. When the question arises, they would be able to furnish proof and show how they were destroyed, and who effected the destruction of those ballots. As to the first point, that four-teen returns had been made, they contended this was the only correct manner in which those returns could have been made. He claimed there was no intention in the act under claimed there was no intention in the act under which this election was held, and by which it is to be determined, of any other course. On the contrary there is the clearest intimation that nothing else was contemplated but separate, independent boards to conduct the election at independent boards to conduct the election at each different precinct, and to return the result to the Mayor. The speaker then discussed the various acts and the character of the Boards of Managers, and their duties under those acts.

Mr. Miles briefly replied to the points made y the counsel for the claimants, and in conwould be their next course of action.

Mayor Clark said he fet bound to call the attention of the board to a matter which had not been al'uded to by the learned counsel on either side. It might be pertinent or not, but

offensive, but it seems to me not too strong an expression to indicate that I consider such a construction of law must be the result of bad logic. I do not say the counsel are not gentlemen. I think they are and intend to be. But right here I desire to say this. I am just as earnest on the side I come here to represent as the counsel afor the profestants. The opposing counsel said they came here as the representatives of law and order. In the name of Heaven, whom do we represent but law and order? I mean by law and order the law of the land, which is above and beyond party, which governs the rich and poor alike. I do not mean such law as connsel can give, nor such law as I can give, but sing the law of the land gives. To this we appeal and nothing else.

The speaker then went on to argue in reference to the returns which were received by the Mayor in unsealed envelopes, but signed by the Bagord of Managers; that each board indicate that the Commissioners of Elections are also, the the connext of the course of the government it is believed that the Commissioners of Elections are also, the constelled had believed that the Commissioners of Elections are also, the course of the government it is believed that the course of the government it is believed that the vent agrowed the course of the course

siness.

Alderman Olney moved that the board do The motion was agreed to, and the board the motion was agreed to, and the board then adjourned.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

General Grant-His Motives for Leaving Washington-He Wishes to Avoid Office-Seekers and to Feel the Public Pulse-Speculations on the New Cabinet.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes under date of November

The report that General Grant had gone to West Point, to be present at an examination of his son, was a tale concocted as a shan to cover up and conceal the General's real movements. It was certainly desirable to get out of Westlington and thus Washington, and thus avoid, at least for a time, the hungry swarm of "loyal" office-seek-ers now flocking in here from all quarters of the country; and it was also percetty con-venient to visit West Point, and thus furnish a good excuse for absenting himself from the National Capital; but it is well understood among his friends here that General Grant's purpose in going North was to feel, ever so gently, the public puise, and particularly to consult with certain parties in the City of New York, relative to financial and other matters before committing himself in any way to men before committing himself in any way to men or measures. As soon as the Radical politicians of the country shall have assembled here, a tremendous pressure will be brought to bear upon General Grant to force him into a full reognition and endorsement of their wildest toral colleges in the several States; and should he fail to yield to their views, it is openly threatened to have the electoral vote cast for

paring himself to meet the issue.

There has been but little speculation for some days past on the new Cabinet. It seems to be conceded that Schofield will hold over. to be conceded that Schoffield will hold over, and that Farragut will be placed in charge of the Navy Department. The State Department is generally assigned to Stanton, and the Attorney-Generalship to Judge Holt. The disposition of the Treasury Department will probably be determined during General Grant's present visit to New York, popular opinion here being divided between Mr. Cisco and Scanter Mograp. The Penels costs testing the Senator Morgan. The Pacific coast claims the Interior Department and will probably get it, while the Postoffice Department may be awarded to Massachusotts or Illinois. If General Schefield should not be retained in the Cabinet, then it is understood the portfolio of war will be tendered to Senator Wilson. General Banks is spoken of for the Mexican mission.

GRANT'S CABINET.

The Old Fox of the State Department-His Probable Dismissal and its Effect-Stewart, Schofield and Greeley-Interesting Speculations.

The New York correspondent of the Boston

Post writes: Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, a few days ago, is understood here to have been a bid for a new lease of the State Department. It will be remembered that when the question of veracity between Grant and Johnson came up, the cunning old Secretary was the only member of the Cabinet who avoided committing himself against Grant. Even at that time his shrewd eyes foresaw that Grant would be Johnson's possible. During the canvass he has been secretly in favor of Grant, though careful not to commit bimself too boldly; and his speech at is understood to have a pretty strong liking for Seward, and a desire to keep him at his right hand when he enters the White House, but the nand when he offers the white House, out the active Padicals will strongly object to the retention of Seward; and in order to avoid a quarrel at the outset. Grant will probably let him go. This will be equivalent to signing his death warrant, for the old man cannot live long out of office. A. T. Stewart can certainly have the Treasury, if he wants it. His friends say, however, that he has no ambition of that sort. His soul is in his business, and he could sort. His soul is in his business, and he could hardly be in luced to go away from it. The Treasury will certainly be offered to Stewart, and if he declines, either John Sherman or Senator Fessenden will be asked to take it. Grant is perfectly satusfied with General Schofield's administration of the War Department, and will probably retain him there. Schofield has been an outspoken supporter of Grant all through, and expects to be remembered. Horace Greeky has an ager eye on the Postoflice. He has done good service during the campaign, though rather against his will, and his friends will try hard to have him made Postmasterwill try hard to have him made Postmaster-General. It is believed that Grant will make this concession at least to the extreme wing of the party. If either Stewart or Greeley goes into the Cabinet, Everts will have to leave, for New York cannot have more than one seat there. Should Evarts go out, the Attorney-Generals in will be offered to a man of his own standing in politics, but probably halling own standing in politics, but probably hailing from the West. Farragut is expected to get Welles' place in the Navy Department, and the Department of the Interior will be given to New England. As yet all is mere speculation as regards the material of Grant's Cabinot, but the general opinion among politicians is that it will be composed of four Conservative Republicans and two extreme Radicals.

NEED OF REST .- Head-workers need more rest than hand-workers. The old saw precisely inverted the proprieties of the case, so far as it involved them, declaring that, "Seven hours sleep suffice the student, eight the laboring man, and niue the fool." Three hours of hard brain work destroy, as before observed, more nervous tissue, and cause a greater submore nervous tissue, and cause a greater subtraction of the phosphates from the system than an ordinary day's work at mere mechanical labor, the proportion in grains (of weight) being as 86.77. Above everything else, brain-workers need sleep, early sleep and lat, sleep, and enough in the middle to feel "real stupid" at the end of it. Stupidity is precisely the condition into which this class of tollers should manage and devise and strive to zet themselves for a time, longer or shorter, each twenty-four hours. longer or shorter, ach twenty-four hours. Nothing rests the brain and the whole working system like it. Narcotic stupidity, the product of ale, tobacco or wine, is not the thing referred to-though in emergencies this may perhaps to—though in emergencies this may be that recourse to as a medicine—but the quiet, reposeful readjustment of the nervous conditions and the recharging with vital force of the nervo batteries, the contacts not yet closed, the galvanic currents, therefore, not yet set in motion, but only filling up the system with a blind, diffused feeling of healthy sensations and reserved efficiency.

thousand. Of these a considerable number are women, whose especial duty it is to attend upon the lady customers; and it may be of interest to ladies to know that one may enter this establishment in any costume whatsoever, and emerge therefrom a fashionable city lady, completely refitted from head to foot, with the exception only of her shoes. only of her shoes. Dressing rooms are provided, where the old may be laid aside and the ded, where the old may be laid aside and the new put on—both undergarments of every description, ready made, and outer also, including even a bonnet, for the millinery department is large. For the convenience of the ladies in particular, elevators on either side are provided, by which they can ascend to or descend from the different stories at their pleasure. Among other things in this mammoth establishment, no small attention is paid to upholstery, and hotels, steamboats and private houses are fitted up at a few hours' notice. This reare fitted up at a few hours' notice. This retail store is more than twice as large as any in

## Special Motices.

AT A PRAYER MEETING, UNDER THE uspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held This (Wednesday) Evening, Providence permitting, and on every Wednesday Evening follow ing, in the basement of Church corner Coming and Spring streets, to commence at half-past Seven o'clock. Entrance on Coming-street.

The public are earnestly invited to attend. BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM KRIETE & CHAPMAN, corner King and Radcliffe streets, and get a better article for the sam e money

than at any other establishment in the city. November 14 BO CARRIAGES AND HARNESS .- A large stock of BUGGIES and HARNESS, just receiv ed, and for sale low for cash, by L. CHAPIN & CO.,

No. 20 Hayne-street, And Nos. 33 and 35 Pinckney-street.

November 17 NO FICE. - NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislature at has become fully aware of the designs upon him, and he is now absent from this city pre-City of Charleston, for a Charter to Incorporate Company to be called THE SULLIVAN'S ISLAND AND MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY COMPANY, 107 the purpose of continuing and sustaining the present Ferry from Charleston to those points. mwf3\*

November 16 FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSRS. JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to fur nish their customers with Grains at the lowest mar-

September 24

AST NATURE'S GREAT ALLY .- IT TOOK he world nearly two thousand years to discover and remedy one of the most fatal errors that mankind has ever believed in. From the time of Galen to a comparatively very recent date, it was supposed that in order to cure a disease, it was necessary to weak on the already enfecbled patien by artificial means Bleeding, blistering, violent purgation and salivation were the main reliance of the faculty, not more than fifty years ago. Restoratives were only administered as supplementary agents, after the lancet, can tharides, jalap an I colomel had done their depleting work. Modern science has effected a salutary re form in medical treatment. In place of the nauseou doses once administered in cases of indigestion, bil iousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness intermittent fever, &c., HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are now given with the utmost confidence and the happiest results. The reason why this addebilitating poisons of the old materia medica ar these: it combines the properties of a wholesome topic with those of a gentle cathartic, an anti-bilious agent, a nervine, and a blood depurent. Thus,

pulsion of disease and the restoration of constitu tional vigor go on together. At this season, when intermittent and remittent fevers, with other complaints arising from a damp mephitic atmosphere, are prevalent, a course of the BITIERS is the best means of protecting the system from an attack.

and purifies the current of life, it sustains the physical strength of the invalid, and by this means the ex-

EE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS ARE now ready at No. 70 HASEL-STREET, at the office of Dr. HERVEY M. CLECKLEY, for the cure of all inveterate chronic affections, which have resisted the treatment of all medication. Gentlemen will be accommodated during office

M. Ladies at any other hour, when they will find an experienced Lady to attend them. Dr. CLECKLEY will be glad to see any of his professional brethren (who are favorable to medical progression), and will take pleasure in exhibiting the

hours, from 7 to 10 A. M., from 2 to 4, and 7 to 10 P.

operation of the baths. Certificates of remarkable cures could be furnish ed, but it is not requisite.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.-ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriassa guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in scaled letter envelopes free of charge Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila-

delphia, Pa. 3mos BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tinis; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black o brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 1yr

## Baltimore Advertisements.

PIANOSI PIANOSII

GOLD MEDAL FOR 1868 HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED TO CHAS. M. STIEFF FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE, OVER BALTIMORE, PHILADEL-PHIA AND NEW YORK PIANOS.

OFFICE AND WAREBOOM, No. 7 N. LIBERTY STREET, ABOVE BALTIMORE-STREET, BALTIMORE, Md. STIEFF'S PIANOS HAVE ALL THE LATEST improvement, including the Agrafic treble, ivory fronts, and the improved French Action, fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twolve months if not entirely satisfactory to purchaser. Second-handed Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand from \$50 to \$300.

REFERENS WHO HAVE OUR PIANOS IN USE: General Robert F. Lee, Lexington, Va. General Robert Ransom, Wilnington, N. C. General D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C. Governor John Letcher, Lexington, Va. Messrs, R. Burwell & Sons, Clariotte, N. C., Fe-rale Seminary. nale Seminary. C. B. Riddick, Female Coilege, Kittrell's Springs

shop Wilmer, New Ocleans, La. Bishop Wilmer, New Orieans, La. Max Strakosch, Italian Opera. Messra, Pierson & Sons, Sumter, S. C. Charles Spencer, Charleston, S. C. Seud for a circular. Terms liberal. October 22 Shipping.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE FAST SAILING BRITISH SHE N. MOSHER, Mosher Mester, has a large part of her cargo engaged, and is loading rapidly, and will have dispatch for

the above port.

For balance of Freight engagements, apply to
STREET BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 74 East Bay.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE FAST SAILING AMERICAN Ship OWEGO, R. I. Post Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, is now load-ing at Atlantic Wharf.

For further engagements, apply to

W. B. SMITH & CO.,

November 13 fmw Napier's Bang

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE BRITISH SHIP "SCOIS-WOOD." YEAMON Master, is now loading for the above port, and having a portion of her cargo en auged, will meet with dis-

atch.
For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
November 16
Boyce's wharf.

THE Al BRITISH SHIP BORNEO,
CARD, Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged and on board, will meet with
dispatch for the above p rt.

For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
November 16 6 Boyce's Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAM SHIP LINE.

THE STEAM SHIP HORN, McBeath, Master, now Horn, McBeath, Master, now adding for Liverpool, wan's about 350 bales to fill up. To sail Saturday, 21st November, 1868.

ROBERT MURE & CO., Agents. THE STEAMSHIP GOLDEN

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, R. W. Lockwood, Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

Through Bills Lading on Cotton to Boston and Providence at low rales.

Providence at low rates.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cabin accommodations, apply to Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).
The CHARLESTON will follow on Tucsday, the Min inst., at 1.45 P. M.

4 November 18

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15. THE STEAMSHIP VIRGO.
Captain BULELSY, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on Thur.day,
November 19, at - o'clock.
RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN And other places, should not fat to lay in their supplies of PROVIS-IONS, CLARETS, CHAMFAGNES, CORDIALS, BRANDILS, WHIS-KIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Lunchens

No. 275 King-street, Between Wentworth and Beaufain,

Charleston, S. C. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street lew York. October28 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'D THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE DUCED RATES!

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, a 12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of every month (except when these dates fall en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Steamship CHINA, leaves San Francisco, fo Chira and Japan, December 3.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Pickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agoat. aship CHINA, leaves San Francisco, fo

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT OUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following standards:

Passage by the Monday stemers—First Cabin \$90.
gold; Steerage \$30; payable in U. S. currency.
Rates of bassage from New York to Halifax; Cabin.
\$20, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown :40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by per

40 currency.

40 currency.

50ns sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company'

DGHO G, DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New York.

600. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAH, FFRNANDINA, JACKSONVILL E AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVEH. THE STEAMER CITY POINT (1190 tons burthen), Captain W. T IONELT, will leave South Atlantic Wharf every useday Night at 9 o'clock, and Savannah every Vednesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the above been

aces. Returning, will leave Savannak for Charleston every freight pryable on the wharf, ods left on the wharf after sunset will be stored

Goods left on the what.

texpense and risk of owners.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,

Court Atlantic Wharf. [ONE TRIP A WEEK.] CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM

PACKET LINE. VIA BEAUFOR C, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON-STEAMER PILOT BOY ...... Capt. W. A. VADEN.

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS
will leave charleston every Tuesday
Morning, at 7 o'clock, and Eavannah ever Thursday
Morning, at 7 o'clock.
For Freight or passage, apply to
J. HN FERGUSON,
June 39

TOWAGE SERVICE. TOWAGE SERVICE.

THE FIRST-CLASS TOWBOAT SAMSON, Capt Those Payne, is now in complete preparation to TOW VINSELLS of any tonnage to a dirom Charleston Bar.

The propeller RELIEF, Capt. J. J. FLYNN, in complete order, will take Towage engagements within the Harbor, or to places on Ashley and Cooper Rivers, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FERGUSON,

October 27 tufino Accomm JAMES ENOX.....JOHN GILL

> KNOX & GILL, COTTON FACTORS

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 125 SMITH'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, Consignments of COTTON, RICE, &c., respect-fully solicited, and liberal advances made thereon, Orders for COUN and BACON promptly executed with care and attention.

another precinct, with which they had nothing to do, and of which they know nothing. It is eemed to him that nothing but a mind bent of a Masonic nature, the Lodge called off until half-past 11 A. M. to-day.

—The Houston Union says that the question of dividing Texas into three States will be agitated on the reassembling of the convention in December next. The bill failed by a moderate majority before, and it is said that several of the delegates who voted against division then will vote in favor of it this time.

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After the transaction of some other business to do, and of which they know nothing. It is not intended, however, to be another precinct, with which they know nothing. It is easied that they knear and to be an alticule to a matter which had not been all uded to by the learned counsed on the band ont then all until bent the band not been all unded to by the learned counsel on the band of the board to a matter which had not been all unded to by the learned counsel on the band not been all unded to by the learned counsel on the band not been all unded to by the learned counsel on the band on them.

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